Weightless: The Unbearable Lightness of Captivity

by

Kelcey Hamilton

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Kelcey Hamilton

WEIGHTLESS

The Unbearable Lightness of Captivity

Fig. 1

North Lodge
Main Entryway
2013

ABSTRACT

Prisons are designed with a heaviness, whilst punitive measures often wish and even legislate for a reforming lightness. The way these buildings have typically been designed in the past; in terms of aesthetics and planning, clearly affect those incarcerated. As much as we may agree that those who commit crimes should be punished, how can we assess whether the prison system that exists now is fit for purpose? How do our actions respond to the ever-changing perspectives and sensitivities placed upon human life? This thesis takes the position that prisons need rethinking as Rehabilitation Centers; if we can determine a system is outdated, then we can admit to the necessity to re-conceptualize incarceration as an opportunity for growth and change. A weightless punishment? With access to archives and other material from Kingston Penitentiary, research will analyze and question incarceration, leading to an intervention project within the existing fabric that designs to reduce the damning consequences of architecture upon mental health, specifically for PTSD. Only then perhaps – if society retains the notion of captivity – can we speak to resonate with Milan Kundera of the unbearable lightness of captivity!

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LIST OF TERMS

Weightless

Being without apparent weight, as a freely falling body or a body acted upon by a force that neutralizes gravitation.

Punitive

Inflicting, involving, or aiming at punishment.

Mental Health

Health care dealing with the promotion and improvement of mental health and the treatment of mental illness —often used before another noun.

Matrix

Something within or from which something else originates, develops, or takes form.

Antithetical

Being in direct and unequivocal opposition: directly opposite or opposed.

Therapeutic

Having a beneficial effect on the body or mind.

Recidivism

A tendency to relapse into a previous condition or mode of behavior.
Especially: relapse into criminal behavior.

Remedial

Intended as a remedy; something that corrects or counteracts.

Rotunda

A round building. Especially one covered by a dome.

Stagnant

Not advancing or developing.

Brain-Spotting

Brain-spotting is a powerful, focused treatment method that works by identifying, processing and releasing core neurophysiological sources of emotional/body pain, trauma, dissociation and a variety of other challenging symptoms.

LIST OF TERMS

Blind-Spotting

An area in which one fails to exercise judgment or discrimination.

Flashback

A past incident recurring vividly in the mind.

Deprivations

The state of being kept from possessing, enjoying, or using something; the state of being deprived.

Victimization

To make a victim of.

Autonomy

The quality or state of being self-governing.

Congregation

An assembly of persons.

PROLOGUE

*Defining crucial relations and supporting
important moments.*

Fig. 2

North Lodge
South Elevation
2013

PROLOGUE

This thesis is inspired by countless years of watching my father dedicate his life as an employee for Correction Services Canada. Most of these years were spent at Kingston Penitentiary, commonly referred to as K.P., until the penitentiary closed its doors in 2013. Preceding his career in Corrections was his own father's. My Grandfather worked at K.P. through the 1950s and until his relocation to Millhaven Maximum Institution following the riots in the 1970s at K.P. and retired in the 1990s. Being surrounded by a family that works in Corrections, I decided to take a different path and pursue architecture, only to find myself finishing my architectural education with a thesis topic that is intertwined within a complicated and much disputed familial, occupational tradition.

JANUARY				1991		
DAY	12-31	1-31	2-31	THUR	FR	SAT-SUN
		R	2-73 Hosp.	3-73 Hosp.	4-73 Hosp.	5-73 Hosp.
7-73	8-73 Hosp.	9-R		10-11 R	11-12 R	12-3-11 Hosp.
14-73	15-73 Hosp.	16-3-11 Hosp.	17-73 Hosp.	18-3-11 Hosp.	19-3-11 Hosp.	20-3-11 Hosp.
27-28-73 Hosp.	28-73 Hosp.	29-73 Hosp.	30-73 Hosp.	31-73 Hosp.		

Fig. 3
My father's work calendar from 1991 for his hours at Kingston Penitentiary.

PROLOGUE

Fig. 4 Aerial View taken from Warden's House
1900

PROLOGUE

Fig. 5 Main Cell-Block from South-East
1873

MANIFESTO

Recognition of many points of view.

Fig. 6

Original Cell
2.4m x 0.8m
1890

MANIFESTO

Listening to many stories from the Penitentiary system while growing up brought the hardships for both the worker and the inmate to my attention. The judicial system and the way people are treated, sentenced, and processed is an incredibly sensitive subject matter. While all opinions are respected in their entirety, this thesis expounds a strong opinion that people deserve second chances and that incarceration should not present itself as a punitive but rather as a rehabilitative response to sentencing. This thesis is an opinion that is derived strictly through architectural form and becomes a conceptual system in that architecture can act as an initial framework to aid in the treatment of a person who has committed a crime. Going further: perhaps architecture can provide a structure for the desistance of an incarcerated inmate.

MANIFESTO

Fig. 7

Typical Cell Range
1969

PART 1: UNMASKING THE VERACITY OF PRISONS

[1.1] WEIGHTLESS DELINEATED

An exploration of the term.

Fig. 8

North-East Tower
1989

WEIGHTLESS DELINEATED

While searching for an accurate definition of the word weightless, it was interesting that results defined the word not as a feeling, but as an experience.

Weightless is felt to have strong emotional ties with a person who is feeling vulnerable and trapped, especially when the world they are surrounded by every day feels heavy and over-bearing. Prisons are typically designed with punitive and triumphal characteristics. The architecture represents control and empowerment over a person's life and, more specifically, their well-being. Designing a prison with the idea of experiencing weightlessness can create spatial moments that create a soothing atmosphere for the offender and possibly help define an inmate's life as relevant and meaningful rather than the self-doubt the punitive architecture can inflict upon them. Developing spaces that create a positive and uplifting atmosphere could create positive implications, a prison that acts as a place of therapy and hope could be the inspiration a person needs to assist in turning their life around and resist a life of crime. It is vital that a person feels valued and necessary to society. With this type of attitude in mind, someone is

WEIGHTLESS

Being without apparent weight, as a freely falling body or a body acted upon by a force that neutralizes gravitation.¹

"You stare at the ceiling, yet you feel like fall. You wonder, "am I alive? Where am I? Who am I among?" He stands within a cold, gated hall. The sounds of life, can no longer call."²
- Rabeea Abbas

PUNITIVE

Inflicting, involving, or aiming at punishment.¹

WEIGHTLESS DELINEATED

more likely to have ambition and pursue goals. How then can we use Kingston Penitentiary as a site to create positive ideas that break through the traditional idea of a punitive prison, and offer a new response to the way prisons are designed within Correctional Services Canada? Positive mutualistic interventions that latch on to the existing architecture to create a therapeutic framework to assist in the overall atmosphere of an inmate's surroundings. These interventions will be mentioned in depth later in the text. Prisons designed for healing rather than punishment could become the new standard and the new requirement. *However, how do we do it, and what is the current state of this thinking in Canada and elsewhere?*

[1.2] MOMENTARY PREFACE

A brief introduction to the intervention.

Fig. 9

Elevation of Dome
Windows of Ranges
2019

MOMENTARY PREFACE

This thesis questions the integrity of the architecture of prisons in Canada, through investigations of architectural detailing at Kingston Penitentiary and its impact on the mental health of inmates. The architecture of older prisons is seen as punitive, using grim and barren material with forms that lend themselves towards a methodology of the discipline. How then can we prioritize the inmates well being, while explicitly considering their mental health? By directly looking at architectural detailing of a prison, such as a cell door, a barred window, the entryway, or even the wall that surrounds a prison, suggests that these details need to be designed differently. Many forms at K.P. take precedent from colonial detailing and use that to relay a message of authority, triumph, and control over the inmate. The North Lodge - the entryway into the prison - and its colossal arch suggests an emphasis on order, power, and control over a person's life. Many factors within prisons have adverse effects on mental health, which include overcrowding, various forms of violence, lack of privacy, lack of meaningful activity, etc.³

The top four illnesses found within the prison system are depression, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and post-trau-

MENTAL HEALTH

Health care dealing with the promotion and improvement of mental health and the treatment of mental illness —often used before another nounⁱⁱ

Fig. 10
South Wing, Main Dome.

MOMENTARY PREFACE

matic stress disorder. This thesis focuses on post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Focusing on PTSD can establish an architectural system that aids both the inmate and the employee, as it is common for guards, correctional officers, and others employed by CSC; to be affected by PTSD. PTSD occurs when someone goes through a traumatic experience such as loss of a loved one, abuse, traumatic events such as war, or incarceration.⁴ Dr. Liji Thomas states that prisoners have a much higher prevalence of PTSD than the general population. Recently a study was released by CBC that stated that over thirty-six percent of correctional officers suffer from PTSD symptoms.⁵ Correctional Services Canada (referred to as CSC) released a report in 2017 that stated that over a third of the women incarcerated suffer from PTSD and that twenty-one percent of male prisoners are affected. PTSD can also develop other mental illnesses such as depression, which can lead to substance abuse, anxiety, and many other forms of mental illnesses. An inmate can get caught in a loop; initially, they could be incarcerated, the surrounding environment could cause PTSD, which could lead to previously stated mental illnesses, they could be released and then have a higher chance of committing another crime. A known cycle that can be found across CSC. Our prison systems need help.

From an architectural point of view, these conditions can be softened to help alleviate symptoms of PTSD or potentially offer an environment less conducive to the worsening of the illness. Kingston Penitentiary will act as a test case to define spaces within the prisons of today. A test case for possible interventions in critical zones rather than a total renovation of the entirety of the prison. CSC is not currently looking to build new prisons. Therefore, it makes a good case for

MOMENTARY PREFACE

proposing an intervention onto an existing prison, which, as a model for many prisons across Canada, contributed to substance abuse, anxiety, and many other forms of mental illnesses. This thesis seeks to define the architectural detailing of Kingston Penitentiary through a comprehensive analysis of different pieces of the architecture, identifying their strengths and weaknesses while defining what about them is punitive or detrimental to an inmate's mental health. A proposed matrix of pieces will be sorted into different types of spatial variables for prisons seeking to alleviate mental illnesses, particularly PTSD.

"You see, their goal is to keep my mind constrained. To break, fracture, and question my sanity; But my imagination allows me to stay focused and sane."⁶

- Sergio Gonzales

MATRIX

.....

Something within or from which something else originates, develops, or takes form.^{iv}

[1.3] ANALYTICAL DEMOGRAPHICS

*Analytical Demographics of Mental Health in
Canadian Prisons.*

Fig. 11

Millhaven Penitentiary
Aerial View
Bath, Ontario

ANALYTICAL DEMOGRAPHICS

In 1976 the abolition of the death penalty in Canada resulted in mandatory life sentences with no chance of parole until twenty-five years in prison.⁷ This meant that the prison system would eventually face a much higher population of senior inmates while increasing the duration of a person's time spent incarcerated. A study conducted by *Can Fam Physicians* concluded that "health status data should be used to improve health care and to intervene to improve health for persons while in custody and after release, with potential benefits for all Canadians."⁸

Today in Canada, there are forty thousand people in correctional facilities. Knowledge about the health of this population is essential to ensure appropriate care and to inform programs and policies for improved mental and physical health. According to *Can Fam Physicians*, "Most persons in custody have experienced substantial adverse events in childhood, such as witnessing family violence, having one or more parents absent, or being involved with the child welfare system. At least half report a history of childhood physical, sexual, or emotional abuse. About fifteen to twenty percent of aboriginal persons in federal facilities have attended residential schools."⁹ It is essential to draw attention to a conflicted childhood and its impact on a person's future and the way its connections can be drawn between mental health, abuse, and incarceration. From this, we can learn that it is essential to emphasize the role that the architecture of a prison plays when housing fragile persons. The prison design should take on an obligation to help remediate these inmates so that they can strive for a better life once their sentence is over. Perhaps designing an environment for criminalization that assists in subduing symptoms and triggers from

ANALYTICAL DEMOGRAPHICS

childhood trauma could alleviate the architectural implications on an inmate's mental health. Rates of suicide and homicide are also higher in prison than in the general population, with suicide rates of seventy per one hundred thousand in federal custody and forty-three per one hundred thousand in provincial custody. Studies also found that more than one in five persons in custody has attempted suicide.¹⁰ As well, the recidivism rate in Canada sits around twenty-three-point four percent, according to a *Globe and Mail* article. This statistic was last verified in 2011-2012.¹¹ This is important to acknowledge because it portrays the current state of the inmate's mental health within the prison system in Canada; these statistics are cries for help.

In 2009 Correction Services Canada developed a *Mental Health Strategy for Corrections* in Canada, a vision that included "building wellness along the continuum of care: connecting services."¹² This strategy outlines a framework created to prioritize the mental health needs of an inmate with implications such as comprehensive assessments, continuity of medication, staff education and training, etc. This structure of treatment looks explicitly at ways a person can be assisted with a support system through therapy and interaction but does not identify the problems in the design and architecture of prisons that surround an offender on a day-to-day basis. This strategy outline previously discussed has developed plans for reintegration into society, as well as community partnerships. These methods are crucial to decreasing the recidivism of all inmates. However, these steps do not identify a restructuring of the overall design and architecture of an existing prison in Canada. One problem in Canadian prisons presents itself as a fractured relationship between mental

ANALYTICAL DEMOGRAPHICS

health and architecture. CSC is looking to provide therapy through verbal and medicinal form but has put aside the impact of architectural space-making, detailing, and the effects of interior aesthetics on an offender's life. The design of a prison does not necessarily create a therapeutic environment for an inmate; the punitive aspects only often create further stress and hardship. Surrounding someone with rough limestone and cold metal bars may assist in worsening the mental health conditions of a person. These aspects could also create a mental health problem that may not have existed before an inmate entered the correctional system. Architecture can prove just as valuable as services regarding the correctional framework. Both conditions need to be adequately assessed and analyzed in hopes that the outcome creates support for the inmate to achieve their best possible mental health and well-being, both within and after life in prison.

THERAPEUTIC

Having a beneficial effect on the body or mind.^v

Fig. 12
Mural found within the gymnasium of the Regional Treatment Center.

ANALYTICAL DEMOGRAPHICS

Fig. 13 Typical Interior Range

[1.4] DESISTANCE

Setting a jailbird free.

Fig. 14 Inmate in Solitary Confinement

DESISTANCE

Desistance is "generally defined as the cessation of offending or other antisocial behavior. However, researchers have not reached a consensus on the definition of desistance."¹³

Desistance within prison walls is a crucial rehabilitation technique that could have positive effects on an inmate in their life after prison. Desistance is a process of abstaining from crime among those who previously had engaged in a sustained pattern of offending. For example, there is a stigma behind having a criminal record,¹⁴ and typically it becomes challenging to live life as before as there is a lack of opportunities.

Desistance is directly related to the external/social aspects of a person's life, such as their relationship with family and friends while doing time. Desistance is also related to internal/psychological factors, such as what a person believes in or what they want in life. Setting up an inmate for a better future while they are serving time can prevent a loss in relationships with family and loss of potential employment. Crime and punishment become a repetitive cycle, and it is challenging to escape from. How then can we investigate the idea that if prison is designed as a proper therapeutic system for mental health that it can aid in the desistance of an inmate? What then, is a proper therapeutic system? If the architecture of a prison creates a healing process, then an inmate could leave more or less rehabilitated and less likely to re-offend after serving their sentence. By exploring materiality, different types of detailing, natural lighting opportunities, colour palettes, etc. we can offer different types of spatial moments within the architecture that can aid in the desistance process.

DESISTANCE

Fig. 15 Hand-drawn original plans of the Regional Treatment Center.

DESISTANCE

Different explorations, as previously stated, could improve the overall morale of an institution. It is evident that changes like these need to be made in today's prison systems as they are crucial to the recidivism of an inmate. Rehabilitation methods seen through architecture may offer a less negative impression of prisons and on serving a sentence. Instead, an inmate who has a positive mind is more likely to want to succeed and have the ambition to turn their life around and to get back on the right track once their sentence has been completed. The method of desistance attending to the recidivism rate was not one that initially found itself in boardrooms or throughout the labyrinthine walls of Kingston Penitentiary.

RECIDIVISM

A tendency to relapse into a previous condition or mode of behavior.
Especially: relapse into criminal behaviour.^{vi}

Fig. 16
500 inmates cause \$1,00,000 worth of damage during 1971 riots, with 4 dead and 11 injured.

[1.5] A DISCUSSION WITH K.P.

Interrogating the history of Kingston Penitentiary.

Fig. 17

Barber Shop located in the
Shop Dome

Fig. 18

1. Offices (Old Mess Hall & Chapel)	11. Sacred Land
2. Tower 2	12. Tower 5
3. Administration Wing (Old Prison for Women)	13. Recreation Yard
4. North Lodge (Main Gate)	14. Shop Dome / Shops
5. Visitation & Correspondence	15. School / Maintenance Shops
6. Private Family Visits	16. Garage
7. Segregation	17. Tower 4
8. Unit Hospital	18. Works Office
9. Kitchen	19. Tower 3
10. Regional Treatment Center	20. Gym
	21. Dome ft. Arrayed Cell Wings

A DISCUSSION WITH K.P.

A recommendation for a prison from a statement by Hugh Thomson, member of the Upper Canada House of Assembly who presented the idea of a penitentiary for the first time in British North America, in *Kingston Penitentiary: The First 150 Years* describes the prison as "a place by every means not cruel and not affecting the health of the offender, [but] shall be rendered so irksome and so terrible that during [the convict's] afterlife he may dread nothing so much as a repetition of the punishment..."¹⁵ **[A contradictory statement, how can a place that is designed for misery also be a place that can prevent the recurrence of crime?]** This was the mandate for Canada's Alcatraz, Kingston Penitentiary, also referred to as K.P. It is interesting to note that the mandate includes a portion that represents the prison as a place that would not affect an offender's health. Although not specified, it can be assumed that this statement goes hand in hand with the punitive architecture that K.P. stands for. **[What about Kingston Penitentiary's architecture is punitive? How can the architecture be developed in a way that is not desolate but is corrective?]** It is evident that health had been a minuscule consideration in the design process of the prison. Aspects that improve mental health were not adequately analyzed and researched before design and construction. Thomson's reformist view assumed that criminals could be rehabilitated through hard work, silent reflection, and religion. **[Can silent reflection offer proper remediation if an inmate is stranded with their thoughts?]** This method did not necessarily create positive results upon an inmate's release but rather worsened the mental state of a human-being both within and outside of the prison walls. **[What is the severity of the consequences for inmates who leave with an infected state of mind?]** The mandate was influenced by The Eastern State Penitentiary in Philadelphia, as stated in *With Our Past Before Us: Nineteenth-Century Architecture in the Kingston Area*¹⁶ which was

A DISCUSSION WITH K.P.

constructed in the 1800s. The Eastern State Penitentiary acted as a prison of reform where inmates were forced to work in silence throughout the day and in the evenings were meant to be solitary confined - this system was coined as the "Pennsylvania System."¹⁷ This system circles back to the rehabilitation methods that Wardens of K.P. adopted for their prisoners. These ideas are antithetical to the position taken in this thesis and the intervention that will be applied to the existing structures and details of Kingston Penitentiary. These different methods have consequences for the benefit of an inmate's mental health and their future sense of well-being within society. There are not only consequences for the inmate, but humanity as a whole. An inmate who is released without proper methods of evaluation could pose a threat. Therefore, an inmate must receive both proper care and proper treatment while serving their sentence. **[Can architecture assist in the restructuring of an inmate's mental state? How important is the selection of architectonics for a prison's aesthetics and rehabilitation function?]**

ANTITHETICAL

.....

Being in direct and unequivocal opposition : directly opposite or opposed.^{vi}

"The police won't keep us safe, but walls – They certainly will. No crime here, this property is private: The felons belong to the incorrigible streets. For it is they who live and die in the unfriendly streets. An urban apartheid, class warfare, justified by fear. We are the privileged, entitled to the private. The wretched poor belong to the wretched outside. Neo-military syntax of modern architecture: walls."⁸

- Sahil Chinoy

A DISCUSSION WITH K.P.

Fig. 19

Interior Range

A DISCUSSION WITH K.P.

Fig. 20

Interior Range

A DISCUSSION WITH K.P.

The first of four detention wings were built in 1835, located on approximately ten acres of land along the water's edge of Lake Ontario in Kingston. The site held a quarry full of limestone that became the prison walls and was layered in clay, which evolved into gardens and yards. **[Gardens, which eventually morphed into large patches of grass without any greenery at all. How important is landscaping in the design of a therapeutic prison?]**

Fig. 21
Mailbox found within Main Dome
for Psychology Requests.

*"Hopefully before more lives are called, incarceration has been changed for good. And it will seem utterly laughable, to remember that super-max even existed."*¹⁹

- Eli Sinaiko

Fig. 22 Inmates Working at the
Limestone Quarry

A DISCUSSION WITH K.P.

Adjacent to the prison site was Hatter's Bay, a small harbor for boats that brought supplies, visitors, and new inmates to the foot of the prison. By the fall of 1835, the prison had fifty-five inmates, fifty-two males, and three females. The men were immediately put to work to construct the other cell blocks and the wall that would surround them. **[How does forcing inmates to construct a prison respond to the mandate of not affecting an inmate's mental health?]**

K.P.'s central hub adopted the radial design for optimal surveillance from Jeremy Bentham's *Panopticon*, which dates to 1791. Bentham discusses his scheme in *Panopticon or The Inspection House*, Volume Two, where he states that "The essence of the plan consists then, in the centrality of the Inspector's situation, combined with the well known and most effectual contrivances for seeing without being seen. As to the general form of the building, the most commodious for the most purposes seems to be circular."²⁰ Just like the *Panopticon*, the cell ranges radiated around the central rotunda like spokes on a wheel. This ensured that all corridors could always be within view. The ranges were each two storeys high with two levels of cells; each cell was 0.8 meters by 2.4 meters with only enough room to; dress and undress, turn around, lie down, stand or sit, and to walk back and forth.²¹ **[How straining can consistent surveillance be on an inmate? How important is privacy to a person and sustained mental health?]**

Fig. 23

Original Panopticon
Concept

A DISCUSSION WITH K.P.

The space between each row of cells was seven meters and within the center of that space was a hallway meant for inspection and spying, this hallway was equipped with peepholes into each cell. This created an experience for the inmates where there was a constant feeling of being watched all the time by superiors, the lack of opportunity to converse and form friendships drove many inmates mad. **[How important is social interaction within the prison? What is the network? How does this network relate to the prison spatially?]** This concept resorts back to K.P.'s mandate, which states it would not affect the inmate's health, but in turn, the result of being watched continuously created a steady line of inmates entering the Rockwood Insane Asylum nearby.²²

This continuous installment of inmates being affected by the layout of the prison suggests that an inmate's mental health was not prioritized and that the rotunda with its Panopticon-like design needs thorough analysis and restructuring regarding the punitive intents. Modernization and renovations occurred much later, which resulted in four hundred and thirty-one renovated cells, a bunk bed with a ladder and a desk below, and a spot for a television within each cell. In 2013 Kingston Penitentiary closed its doors for good after nearly 180 years of service; it was recognized for its crumbling infrastructure, costly upkeep, and severe limitations in effectively managing a population of maximum-security male offenders. **[What were these severe limitations? How can they be unpacked in order to support the intervention?]** When Kingston Penitentiary ceased operations, the inmates were relocated to correctional institutions Canada-wide, but into prisons, which invoke the same experience as K.P. does. Lifeless materials, poor living conditions, ineffective mental health resources, lack of natural light, etc.

A DISCUSSION WITH K.P.

Analyzing specific details about Kingston Penitentiary can offer a rigorous framework and restructuring for other maximum-security prisons across Canada. Correctional Services Canada is not currently looking to build new prisons; therefore, it makes sense to establish existing prisons as rehabilitative environments rather than spaces of control and neglect. By prioritizing the inmate once more, specifically their mental health, this study looks to develop a structure that lends itself architectural detailing, remedial interventions working around mental illness, specifically post-traumatic stress disorder.

Fig. 24
"Under New Management"
The 1971 Riot

REMEDIAL

Intended as a remedy; something that corrects or counteracts.^{viii}

Fig. 25 Central Rotunda located within
The Dome

[1.6] THE PRISON OF ISOLATION

Regional Treatment Center.

Fig. 26

Interior Range
Prison of Isolation
1985

THE PRISON OF ISOLATION

In 1880 a *Prison of Isolation* was built within the Kingston Penitentiary walls, a facility that kept inmates who could not interact with others properly separate from the general population. Isolation was the intention. Wardens and staff referred to the inmates as troubled or violent inmates, and they were sentenced to stay in their cells throughout the entirety of the day and night.²³ Inmates were not permitted to speak, and if they did, the range echoed profusely, and they would be caught. If an inmate were not crazy before entering, they would be crazy when leaving.²⁴ Eventually, the *Prison of Isolation* became a fully functioning psychiatric care facility for inmates, and in 1980 it was run as a separate facility from K.P.

In 2013 the Regional Treatment Facility moved to Millhaven Penitentiary when K.P. closed, with a completely new treatment program with much fewer beds and less time spent with inmates and health care providers. One hundred and thirty beds went down to ninety, for a prison that was much larger than K.P.²⁵

The Regional Treatment Center is related to the stance this thesis takes on in terms of prioritizing an inmate's mental health. The center appeared to represent some of the first steps CSC took in to preserve an inmate's mental stability. Perhaps not designed appropriately and with ineffective methods, it nonetheless was still a stepping-stone in an attempt to assist prisoners and their remediation.

THE PRISON OF ISOLATION

Fig. 27 Cell in Regional Treatment Center
2019

[1.7] INTERVENTION PREAMBLE

An exploration of the drafted dissertation.

Fig. 28

Kingston Penitentiary
Axonometric Drawing

INTERVENTION PREAMBLE

We have set out to explore the disciplinary architecture that exists within prison systems in Ontario, specifically at Kingston Penitentiary. Using Kingston Penitentiary as a test case has allowed an analysis of architectural space making, detailing, and punitive aspects. These will now be used to develop a strategy that seeks to soothe and alleviate symptoms of mental illness, specifically post-traumatic stress disorder. Developing a matrix or library of details will begin the analysis process. Dissecting prison architecture from outside to inside allows for a variety of investigations and displays a vigorous research process that could assist in prioritizing an inmate's mental well-being. To attempt this, some details will be large scales, such as The Dome or the North Lodge. Other details will be on the micro-scale, such as a cell door or a typical window. Identifying issues within the forms and detailing might constitute the first step towards a therapeutic architecture. As written in *Architecture for Psychiatric Environments and Therapeutic Spaces*, "therapeutic architecture can be described as the people-centered, evidence-based discipline of the built environment which aims to identify and support ways of incorporating those spatial elements that interact with people physiologically and psychologically into the design."²⁶

By analyzing details such as materiality, colour palettes, forms, temperature, natural lighting, etc. can identify the factors that can either remediate or negatively impact an inmate. Learning about some of these strategies and learning how to implement them into a prison designed for PTSD properly can create the anticipated therapeutic atmosphere.

Fig. 29 Main Dome with Ranges

INTERVENTION PREAMBLE

Similar to Bentham's *Panopticon*, the Dome houses most of the inmate population. A central rotunda acts like an all-seeing eye into the cell ranges that radiate from the center like spokes on a wheel. The Dome is an instrument of surveillance, where an inmate can feel the presence of a guard even if they are not directly seen. The interiors are eerie and create opportunities for loud echoes across the different ranges, as the prison was once a place of silence - all could be heard. The rotunda's inside frame is masked in a metal mesh creating a cage-like appearance. The dense metal structure of the rotunda is painted in a shade of burgundy and projects from the walls with a forceful appearance, wrapping around the Dome. The architecture was designed to project control but also discipline and to enforce a strict regime on to the inmate. The Dome is essential to analyze as it is the location where inmates spend much of their time; it is the place that can affect them the most.

ROTUNDA

A round building;
especially : one covered by a
dome.^{9x}

Fig. 30
Rotunda Detail inside
Main Dome

INTERVENTION PREAMBLE

The wall that surrounds the prison acts as a cage, or a container of sorts, for criminals. This massive structure prevents inmates from escape and re-enforces the idea of confinement as it protrudes from the ground as a monolithic device of control. Watchtowers are found at all corners and barbed wire lines, the entirety of the top perimeter of the wall. The wall is made of large limestone blocks quarried by the original inmates of K.P., who were forced to build the wall that confined them. The wall is essential as it shows the threshold between incarceration and freedom. There is an opportunity here to analyze the wall in such a way that it will emphasize the ever-present stress it creates on an inmate. Like the cell walls that confine them, the perimeter wall is an imposing barrier, and an intervention that seeks to puncture this barrier could offer a therapeutic experience for the inmate through moments of transparency in the wall.

Fig 31.
Barbed wire on
wall.

Fig 32.
Wall Detail with
Tower

INTERVENTION PREAMBLE

The entrance and exit, the first architectural form that an inmate experiences upon their arrival at K.P. The North Lodge portal takes much influence from heavy colonial design, with large pediments and classical detailing that provide a feeling of control and power over an inmate. Through this device, the penitentiary speaks to the inmate by portraying a sense of controlled incarceration, closing the door on a person for committing a crime, and enclosing them within the cold, stone walls. The North Lodge is crucial as it acts as the main door to the prison; it is the moment where a person is either incarcerated or set free.

INTERVENTION PREAMBLE

Fig. 33

North Lodge
South Elevation Detail

INTERVENTION PREAMBLE

Windows, layered with dense mullions and by heavy metal bars, are fit with opaque glass, set against the outside world, and little to no opportunity to see anything outside of a prison cell. Non-operable windows prevent an inmate from experiencing the outside environment or from refreshing the stagnant and sterile interior air of a prison. Windows are crucial to the mental health of an inmate as they control how much natural light and air can enter a building. Heavy quarried stone frames all of the windows of this facility. Looking out any window is a constant reminder of the deep, dense, and burdened history of the built surroundings. The opaque glass prevents access to natural light and views to the outdoors. Heavy metal bars create an undeniable feeling of containment and create an additional barrier between being locked up and any optimistic future that might be experienced through the outside environment beyond. It is essential to research and redefine the windows of prison with more transparencies, and operability is hence, creating more opportunities for natural elements to penetrate onto the surfaces of the interior walls.

STAGNANT

Not advancing or developing.*

Fig.34
Typical Window Detail

INTERVENTION PREAMBLE

The cell door is the last detail of confinement - the doors also act as the terminal device of screening for an inmate and is also the only threshold between an inmate's cell and a feeling of partial freedom. Entirely made of heavy metal bars with small slits to see through, the door is the only window for an inmate while confined in their cells for long periods. Heavy metal bars line the single opening of an inmate's cell from top to bottom. Small openings throughout the metal frame allow for a minimal amount of air and natural light to pass through. It is essential to identify that a cell door is a barrier and that perhaps in a newly designed door, the design approach the intent would be less forceful and deterministic as the existing blockades.

Fig. 35
Typical Cell Door

*"Flooding, drowning like a sinking ship. This space is no longer mine. Belonging to the "inevitably to its torture." I remain trapped in these four walls. This space is no longer mine. I am the tenant of someone else's conquest. Trapped within these four walls. My mind is now my prison."*²⁷

- Jay Schref

INTERVENTION PREAMBLE

Fig. 36

Matrix of Details

INTERVENTION PREAMBLE

Fig. 37 Isometric Drawing of Cell Conditions and Declining Mental Health

[1.8] POST-MANIFESTO

Projections.

Fig. 38 Main stair of Shop Dome.

POST-MANIFESTO

addition/subtraction

demolition

the other: external to prison architecture

brain-spotting/blind spots

the inmate's narrative

Part 1 of the thesis has set out the following:

It has led to the possibility of interventions through an architectural detailing linked to recent critical research of post-traumatic stress disorder. These interventions are shown here as four different scenarios and moments. Here the emphasis on the addition and subtraction of density from the existing surrounding structures will be our first consideration. Secondly, we may also acknowledge the call by some for such a building to be entirely demolished. Here it is essential to recognize the belief that any incarceration should not exist, and that is inherently inhumane. Thirdly a scenario could also take a closer look at buildings that are not prisons, where the existing decommissioned prison would lean on concepts of places that are supposedly good for people who are experiencing PTSD. This scenario would take on principles from existing therapeutic buildings and graft them

*It's been a long time without a celebration of space. Cold concrete container, cauldron of hate. A frozen body, a hidden face. Dignity disappeared without a trace. A man invisible, kept by an iron gate. It's been a long time without a celebration of space."*²⁸

- Corbin Halliwell

POST-MANIFESTO

onto the decommissioned prison. These scenarios begin a re-thinking of how people are incarcerated and could shed light on current issues with prison systems and how they still do not treat people humanely. The fourth scenario or moment lends insight from the potential psychological impact of design and architecture. Here we might consider current brain-spotting, a "relatively new type of therapy designed to help people access, process, and overcome trauma, negative emotions, and pain, including psychologically induced physical pain,"²⁹ according to *Good Therapy*. Primarily here, a therapist identifies a moment of crisis that triggers PTSD; a similar method might be explored and developed into architectural form and intervention that deters from triggering those crucial moments. In contrast to brain-spotting is blind-spotting, an architectural inquiry of the spaces which remain unseen and un-observed within a prison. Spaces inmates know intimately as a way to exist in parallel to the institutional space. A narrative analysis of an inmate's life from within, identifying shortcuts and loopholes which displays a pathway of either blind spots or brain-spots will close the thesis.

BRAIN-SPOTTING

.....

Brain-spotting is a powerful, focused treatment method that works by identifying, processing and releasing core neurophysiological sources of emotional/body pain, trauma, dissociation and a variety of other challenging symptoms.³⁰

BLIND-SPOTTING

.....

An area in which one fails to exercise judgment or discrimination.³⁰

PART 2: THERAPEUTIC REHABILITATION OF MIND AND FORM

[2.1] INCARCERATED INTENT

Exploring the purpose of prison and its repercussions.

Fig. 39

Labeled Axonometric Map
of Kingston Penitentiary

INCARCERATED INTENT

The prison was historically based on punishing those who wronged society. Prisons however have developed where they are no longer intended as an acute form of corporal punishment, but a method by which to work on a person's mind as well as body through three distinct areas: punishment, deterrence, and rehabilitation. These three separate areas, when interlinked into a single process are intended to allow society to remove criminals from a position where they may continue their criminal behavior, place them into an institution that satisfies the public who desire some form of retribution, persuade other would-be criminals that such activities are not beneficial, and in time sculpt them into productive and law-abiding citizens, through positive psychological conditioning, later re-integrated into society.

That's the best scenario but it often falls short of that. Prison inflicts both emotional and psychological fear into an inmate, the environment can be crippling towards an inmate's mental health, something that should be recognized in any future architectural and design interventions in K.P. The initial entry shock creates an urgency to adapt to prison life quickly; a dog-eat-dog environment pervades. Prisoners are exposed to a new culture often very different from their own where the prison walls make up a separate community from the outside world. Similarities must be drawn between the outside and inside in order to alleviate the immediate culture shock and adjustment that inmates may feel upon the beginning of their sentence.

Hours in prison can appear endless; becoming incredibly difficult for an inmate to pass the time, it is important to stay occupied to keep the mind busy. There is a fear of deterioration, including the deterioration of relationships with friends and family, but also the deterioration of personal choice within a prison environment. According to Shvani Tomar, "after many years of being told what to do, they may

INCARCERATED INTENT

well lose the ability to think for themselves and make their own decisions and choices freely."³⁰

Prisons were originally designed to create an environment where prisoners can rediscover their conscience and self through spiritual conversation. K.P. as a prison of silence, began to create moments where inmates were forced to have conversations with their consciousness, which eventually developed critical moments of adverse psychological effects.

Fig 40
Segregation unit
within K.P.

"Aging within, deprivation of sensation. Suffocated steel somber contemplation. Is this a dream? This is no dream. There is no dream. Shades of black are brighter when I shut my eyes in here. I am grateful to her when she cried, "You are a tree that breathes so serene!"³¹

- Demart Denaro

[2.2] EXPOSING PTSD

Information about PTSD that unmask a link to incarceration.

Fig. 41 Site Plan of Kingston Penitentiary

EXPOSING PTSD

The way an individual handles a traumatic or stressful event varies in both severity and longevity from person to person; when revealed, a psychologist is tasked with assessing if the symptoms are severe enough to be classified as a psychiatric disorder. PTSD is identified through biological changes but also psychological symptoms following the experiencing or witnessing of a life-threatening event. Trauma itself is a learning event that affects one's view of their world and their ability to function within that view.

Categories of psychological symptoms of PTSD (Matthew Finn³²):

1. Re-experiencing Symptoms - Reliving the trauma in some way, such as becoming upset when confronted with a traumatic reminder or thinking about the trauma when trying to do something else.
2. Avoidance and Numbing Symptoms - Staying away from places or people that remind of the trauma, isolating from other people, or feeling numb.
3. Arousal Symptoms - Feeling on guard, irritable, or startling easily

A high population of persons incarcerated have also experienced childhood trauma which suggests that the punitive characteristics of prison life may represent a type of "re-traumatization" experience for many prisoners. Prisoners can find themselves victims of exposure to the rigid and unyielding discipline of prison, unwanted closeness and even violent encounters; the very real possibility or reality of being victimized by physical and/or sexual assaults. The environment creates the absence of genuine respect and regard for well-

EXPOSING PTSD

being. According to Finn, "Time spent in prison may rekindle not only the memories but the disabling psychological reactions and consequences of these earlier damaging experiences."

Understanding the relationship between experiences of prison and development of PTSD may however create a framework for the development of prison design; one that could be used to correct conditions in the prison environment to lead to trigger moments directly related to PTSD. Environmental conditions similar to those which existed at the time of the trauma can induce "flashback" behavior; it could be possible to create critical moments within the architecture that helps to alleviate triggers to PTSD.

Fig 42
K. P. Library

FLASHBACK

A past incident recurring vividly
in the mind.^{xiii}

[2.3] THE SOCIETY OF CAPTIVES: A STUDY OF A MAXIMUM-SECURITY PRISON

Information about PTSD that unmasks a link to incarceration.

Fig. 43 A Lissitzky inspired drawing representing the relationships between inmate, worker, and visitor.

THE SOCIETY OF CAPTIVES

Within *The Society of Captives*, Gresham Sykes devotes a chapter to the 'pains of imprisonment', to a discussion of what he considers five significant losses or "deprivations" a prisoner must endure while serving time.

The Deprivation of Liberty

"In short, the prisoner's loss of liberty is a double one—first, first by confinement to the institution and second, by confinement within the institution."³³

Isolation from family and community may lead to increasing levels of stress as they are painfully deprived of critical relationships that aid in the stabilization of a person's well-being. This confinement represents a deliberate and moral rejection of the criminal by the free community outside the prison walls. These walls seal off the criminal and become a permanent threat to the prisoner's self-conception; the wall is a daily reminder that they must be kept apart from "decent" people. "Somehow, this rejection by the free community must be warded off, turned aside, rendered harmless. Somehow the imprisoned criminal must find a device for rejecting his rejectors."

DEPRIVATIONS

The state of being kept from possessing, enjoying, or using something : the state of being deprived.^{xiv}

THE SOCIETY OF CAPTIVES

The Deprivation of Goods and Services

"But a standard of living constructed in terms of so many calories per day, so many hours of recreation, so many cubic yards of space per individual, and so on, misses the central point when we are discussing the individual's feeling of deprivation."

The prisoner is not allowed to have any personal luxuries that might bring them physical or emotional comfort; they are not allowed personal items that they have a direct connection to that could perhaps trigger a positive memory. The basic requirements of human survival are provided within the structures of prison, but these structures only account for the bare minimum of necessary items to survive each day. The standard of living within prisons can prove inadequate in that it can 'bore' a person to death or fail to provide symbolic overtones which we invest in the world of our possessions. People do not just require the necessities of life; they also require the amenities. The "rightfulness" of the prisoner's feeling of deprivation can be questioned.

As Sykes continues, "but impoverishment remains as one of the most bitter attacks on the individual's self-image that our society has to offer, and the prisoner cannot ignore the implications of his straightened circumstances. Whatever the discomforts and irritations of the prisoner's Spartan existence may be, he must carry the additional burden of social definitions which equate his material deprivation with personal inadequacy."

THE SOCIETY OF CAPTIVES

The Deprivation of Heterosexual Relationships

In prison, it is challenging to find usual avenues of sexual release as they are forbidden. Prisoners who are otherwise heterosexual may end up engaging in homosexual activity to meet their sexual needs. However, the development of PTSD can also be directly related to the catastrophic event of rape; the victimization of rape in the prison environment may be a causal mechanism to onset PTSD symptoms.

Again Sykes: "Like most men, the inmate must search for his identity not simply within himself but also in the picture of himself which he finds reflected in the eyes of others; and since a significant half of his audience is denied him, the inmate's self-image is in danger of becoming half complete, fractured, a monochrome without the hues of reality"

Fig 44
K.P. Shop Dome
stairs.

VICTIMIZATION

To make a victim of.^{xv}

THE SOCIETY OF CAPTIVES

The Deprivation of Autonomy

Prisoners are not allowed to make their own decisions as they would typically outside prison walls; they cannot decide on their own when to get up or when to go to bed. They cannot decide what to wear, what to eat, or what to drink. This loss in autonomy triggers feelings of helplessness and despair that could also add to developing PTSD symptoms. These bodies of rules control a prisoner's behavior in minute detail. However, it is essential to emphasize how the inmate is reduced to a weak, helpless, dependent status of childhood based on their restricted regime. The deprivation of autonomy connects back to research found within the Analytical Demographics chapter of this thesis . As Sykes says: "but for the adult who has escaped such helplessness with the passage of years, to be thrust back into childhood's helplessness is even more painful, and the inmate of the prison must somehow find a means of coping with the issue."

AUTONOMY

.....
The quality or state of being
self-governing.^{xvi}

THE SOCIETY OF CAPTIVES

The Deprivation of Security

"The worst thing about prison is that you have to live with other prisoners." The entirety of the institution of a prison confines the victim with the victimizer. The relentless fear of victimization or the trauma that results could cause PTSD. The potential for victimization exists at any given moment throughout an incarceration period; prisoners are forced to protect themselves against real or imaginary threats by fellow prisoners and correctional officers. Inmates are thrown into prolonged intimacy with other men, and in many cases, these men have a history of violent and aggressive tendencies. Situations like these can be anxiety-provoking. "Can he stand up and take it?" Sykes asks, "Will he prove tough enough? These uncertainties constitute an ego threat for the individual forced to live in prolonged intimacy with criminals, regardless of the nature or extent of his criminality."

[2.4] UTILIZING DEPRIVATIONS

Developing a resource for a design strategy that alleviates symptoms of PTSD.

Fig. 45 An inmate in the Chapel located within Kingston Penitentiary.
1979

UTILIZING DEPRIVATIONS

Through these deprivations and pains of imprisonment many connections and disconnections can be made. These observations and comments developed by Sykes offer an opportunity to dissect this and create a resource to help develop a design strategy for an architectural intervention. In the thesis *Pre-prison, prison, post-prison: post traumatic stress symptoms*, Shawn Murphy who how connections are consistently made between Sykes' observations and post-traumatic stress disorder. "The incarceration experience is socially and psychologically debilitating. Negative aspects of the prison experience can result in psychological damage including Post Traumatic Stress Symptoms. Given the sheer magnitude of the number of prisoners returning to the community each year, the implications for society are enormous."³⁴ Here Murphy stresses the importance of reinventing prisons as rehabilitation centers, rather than keeping them as punitive holding containers for people who have committed criminal acts.

Attending to each deprivation and assigning categories such as prison events and experiences, feeling and aesthetics, will aid in the treatment potential of the architecture. For example, the loss of liberty is linked to confinement to the institution and confinement within the institution. This creates feelings of isolation and moral rejection; the opposing "anti" of the feeling helps design an anti-confinement and provoke feelings of freedom. The "anti-cause" of these deprivations regarding PTSD ideally would aid in the treatment of the illness. We can now see whether Sykes's information and research aids in the development of an architectural styling that helps to relieve symptoms of PTSD. Through this research a chart with previous stated categories was developed to create guidelines and connections between deprivations and perception. The chart will follow this chapter, creating

UTILIZING DEPRIVATIONS

an introduction to the intervention and developing reason behind each design decision throughout each moment of intervention.

Not only is it essential to draw from Sykes, but it is essential to draw from previous research. Developing architecture with colours that soothe such as blues, oranges, and pinks may offers a meditative response to interior spaces. Other simple maneuvers such as offering more opportunity for fresh air and sunlight and greenery can evoke positive stimulation to the mental health of any individual. However, more seriously, it is essential to identify moments of trauma and to develop softened details that help tackle triggering and upsetting moments for someone. In this way we consider it crucial to provide a variety of design decisions that can meet the needs of any individual struggling with post-traumatic stress disorder.

Fig 46
Guard putting
away keys.

*"Concrete blocks do not a prison make nor iron bars a cage. An industry operates here. An unforgiving zoo with animals to marvel, we bay at a barren moon we cannot see. An industry operates – here. Swans jeer at jailbirds, devoid of hope. We bay at a barren moon, we cannot see. Political pawns in a chess game we never learned to play."*³⁵

- Catherine Shea

UTILIZING DEPRIVATIONS

Pre-Prison Events & Experiences	Pains of Imprisonment	In Prison Events & Experiences
domestic violence war sexual, physical, emotional abuse adoption/separation	loss of liberty	confinement to the institution, confinement within the institution imprisoned criminal must find a divide for rejecting the rejectors kept apart from "decent" men rejection or degradation by the free community must be warded off
witnessing/experiencing mass trauma/disasters childhood trauma witnessing/experiencing a serious accident bullying death of a loved one	deprivation of goods & services	no personal luxuries only base requirements for human survival are provided in prison a standard for living material environment represents a mans worth impoverishment is an attack on his self-image burden on social definitions necessities of life but also amenities
	deprivation of heterosexual relationships	the inmate must search for his identity not simply within himself but also in the picture of himself which he finds reflected in the eyes of others self image is in danger monochrome lifestyle without the hues of reality normal avenues of sexual release are forbidden victimization of rape in the prison environment
	deprivation of autonomy	subjected to a vast body of rules & commands which are designated to control his behaviour in minute detail features of childhood helplessness in the face of a superior adult world outgrown such servitude being thrust back into childhood helplessness is even more painful
	loss of security	involuntary union the worst thing about prison is you have to live with other prisoners thrown into prolonged intimacy with other men who are aggressive & violent uncertainties constitute an ego threat outlaws deprive sense of security fear of HIV

Fig. 47 Pains of Imprisonment Analysis Chart
Aiding in Design Decisions

UTILIZING DEPRIVATIONS

Affects on Mental Health	Design Initiatives	PTSD Triggers Within Prison
isolation boredom moral rejection compromise who they are free-will dies unhappiness withdrawal of freedom restraint	anti-containment feeling of freedom breaking the threshold familiarity to life before prison	overcrowding various forms of violence enforced solitude or conversely lack of privacy
hopeless living lack of possession lack of "rightfulness" victimization impoverishment physical discomfort emotional discomfort	ownership a place of their own comfort warmth freedom to organize and create their own space	lack of meaningful activity isolation from social networks insecurity about future prospects adequate health services increased risk of suicide
isolation from social networks victimization of rape self-harm shame feeling constantly on guard lonely self-harm	inclusiveness social build relationships protection hope connection to society	
helplessness despair hostility lost sense of self efficacy no personal achievements no motivation no opportunity to make	personal schedule generate initiative motivation inspiration self-worth recognized/awareness	
anxiety questions ability to cope in prison hinder ability to live normally in outside world unsafe worried fear	protection connection to society incentive calm soothing	

Fig. 48 Pains of Imprisonment Analysis Chart
Aiding in Design Decisions

[2.5] INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

Recreating the crucial moments within the narratives of the inmate, worker, and visitor.

Fig. 49 Inmates preparing dinner in the Kitchen

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

A new mandate has been proposed to replace the old; to de-emphasize punishment and such consequence at Kingston Penitentiary. To introduce the intervention this thesis will suggest taking on the position of a healthier mandate defined by previous research; "a place by every means inspiring and motivational, and not affecting the health of the inmate, the worker, or the visitor. During the afterlife of any of these figures, they shall feel completely whole through their experiences there. These experiences shall be reflected upon in positive ways that demote the occurrence of poor mental health or recurrence of crime."

It is important then to place emphasis on the many roles that occur daily throughout a penitentiary; any intervention can then pursue these roles and triggers throughout their daily journey of each person. Characters such as the inmate, the worker, and the visitor are crucial to the functioning narrative of a prison. These three character-routines have been selected as they appear time and again the most important and are most affected by the existing 'damaging' architecture. Not only are these characters affected by their built environment, they are also affected by one another, as their paths connect and collide throughout each day. How, then, to maintain positivity without creating friction and more negative outcome? By narrowing down to these three narratives we should be able to identify which areas of the prison should be prioritized and would gain by an architectural intervention. Thus, crucial moments have been identified where these character-roles meet, and where interventions could occur in the existing prison.

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

Fig. 50 Narrative map of a typical daily routine for an inmate.

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

Fig. 51 Narrative map of a typical daily routine for a worker.

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

Fig. 52 Narrative map of a typical daily routine for a vi.

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

Fig. 53 A combination of all narratives, curating intersecting moments for intervention.

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

7:00am - *The North Lodge*

The North Lodge is the entryway; it is the primary breaker of the threshold that is the prison wall. The lodge is where visitors and workers come and go, but where inmates may only enter one time and not exit at all. The lodge is where each of the narratives begins their stories, and for that reason, it is the first moment to be explored.

Existing Moment –

At first glance of the North Lodge, it is evident that substantial colonial aspects define it. The grounding of the massive columns and the colossal arch that spans over the entryway creates an overwhelming feeling. This heaviness contributes towards a feeling of confinement, a sense that there is no escape. The entryway imposes a deprivation of liberty, confinement to the institution, and confinement within the institution. The entryway is the dividing line between freedom and incarceration; this line increases the deprivation of heterosexual relationships; it creates a rejection from the community.

The bell was the alarm clock for the prison; it was also the bell that was rung to both wake and warn the outside community of an inmate's escape. The large archway which encompasses windows and doors develops a sense of control, leading to an interior that is filled with cold concrete block, screening areas, and windows lined with bars which let minimal light through. The interior programming consists of control rooms and small holding cells. The entryway develops a sense of stillness; as much as it is the start of the narrative, it also may feel like the end for many inmates entering to serve time due to its unwelcoming presence and disconnect between communities.

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

The narrative of the **inmate**: Upon arrival they are immediately overwhelmed with the characteristics of the punitive and authoritative façade.

The narrative of the **worker**: Safety is the hierarchy for the role of the worker, where the architecture needs to provide both a sense of comfort but also a sense of proper surveillance.

The narrative of the **visitor**: Upon arrival they are screened and questioned, the process could create an overwhelming feeling due to the restricting and over-whelming architectural form.

Intervention Moment -

The entryway threshold should be sliced open, and transparency be created, constructing a sight-line out to the community and the community into the prison. This broken threshold offers familiarity to life before prison. Colonial details of the façade are to be removed, and designs are shaped through smoothing gestures in order to create a feeling of anti-containment and freedom. Greenery can be used to mask the existing punitive detailing, and an indicator of North will be replacing the bell tower in order to offer some guidance for the **inmate** to ground and position themselves adjacent to the community. The interior spaces should be opened and contain more glass and rounded corners in order to increase visibility and develop a feeling of safety and comfort, specifically for the **worker**.

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

Fig. 54

Existing Moment of
The North Lodge

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

Fig. 55

Intervention Moment of
The North Lodge

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

8:30am - *Visitor's Correspondence + Personal Family Visitation*

Visitor's Correspondence (V&C) and the Personal Family Visitation Units (PFV's) narrate the second key moment of the intervention; this is the crucial step for the characters, a current uninviting space where all three narratives connect.

Existing Moment -

The building draws on colonial detailing with protruding columns hugging entryways, and stone detailing surrounding the perimeter of the building. The main meeting area is furnished with cold, metal tables and chairs, surrounded by a perimeter of glass camouflaging the *workers*. Similarly to the North Lodge, the V&C increases the deprivation of heterosexual relationships; these visitation moments are short, subjected to the same schedule each time. The deprivation of autonomy also occurs within this space where the *inmate* in the face of the *visitor* is subjected to a vast body of rules. This can inflict unmotivating feelings upon an *inmate* as well as despair and hostility; the V&C is the only opportunity for them to regain a personal connection with the community besides a mental one.

The narrative of the *inmate*: V&C should develop a feeling of comfort and home, as this is where inmates can be visited by family and friends.

The narrative of the *worker*: All areas designated to the worker emphasize safety and supervision, the visitation room invokes a feeling of surveillance with a perimeter of glass-walled rooms and exterior walls.

The narrative of the *visitor*: V&C and the PFV's are the main areas that the visitor inhabits in comparison to the entirety of the prison. Therefore design emphasis should be put on comfort, safety, and

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

familiarity. For the **visitor**, visitation is the second step following the screening, and it is essential to identify the frigidity of the environment. **Visitors** are typically concerned with the well-being of the **inmate's** life in prison, and it is essential to develop a welcoming space that matches the rest of the prison.

Intervention Moment –

In order to develop a sense of familiarity with the V&C, it is essential to individualize and privatize the central meeting spaces, as well as the contained visitation space where one can only see each other through a glass pane and converse through a telephone. Creating pod-like areas that drift around the central corridor can offer a recognized awareness within the **inmate** and **visitor**, but also provide the **worker** with the visibility and safety they require. Developing more comfortable interior spaces with more comfortable furniture and warmer tones can create a welcoming feeling which is required within these circumstances. The exterior area requires the addition of landscaping and greenery; integrating seating areas into flower bed landscapes offers a more intimate meeting place; while maintaining low-growing greenery to maintain visibility. These design decisions contrast feelings such as boredom, isolation, and moral rejection. Rather than depriving an individual of their liberty while serving a sentence, it is critical to break the threshold and develop feelings of life before and after prison to sustain positive morale.

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

Fig. 56 Existing Moment of
The Visitor and Correspondence
Facility

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

Fig. 57 Intervention Moment of
The Visitor and Correspondence
Facility

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

9:00am - Rotunda within the Dome

The rotunda within the main dome is the all-seeing eye of Kingston Penitentiary, it is the ultimate architectural form of surveillance. Here, the inmate and the worker have the most opportunity for interaction. These areas are incredibly detrimental on the mental health of both roles as this is also an area that can experience violence and hostility. It is important to develop an architecture that promotes the health and safety of both individuals, creating environments that promotes the engagement of positive interaction.

Existing Moment –

In the *Panopticon Writings*, an Introduction is written by Miran Bozovic, and he states that "In the Panopticon, the inspector exposes himself to the eyes of the prisoners as little as possible: all of his power over the prisoners derives from his invisibility, or more precisely, his "invisible omnipresence."³⁶

The rotunda within the dome uses this same approach in order to control and supervise the inmates within each range. The rotunda is essentially a cage for humans; whether that be a protective measure or not, it is unsure. However, this metal cage develops a severe presence of containment. It is crucial to design for the "anti" of the original intent of the rotunda, creating safe spaces of connection but also intimate moments of privacy as to not burden the inmate with the constant reminder of total surveillance.

Based on the chart previously developed, containment is directly related to deprivation of liberty. Generating feelings of isolation, restraint, and a feeling that compromises who they are; their free-will dies. The space within the rotunda is a large open area, but it is not designed with human life at mind. There is little opportunity for natural light; the rotunda is a massive structure surrounded by

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

a dark red metal frame that encloses the space. The rotunda is a fortress-like area that deprives **workers** and **inmates** of having proper relationships with one another as the rotunda is a mechanism for isolation from these social avenues. Generating safe spaces of engagement is essential for the mental health of both the **inmate** and the **worker**; friendships are healthy to have within a place that was built for the sole purpose of isolation.

The narrative of the **inmate**: The *Panopticon*-like dome hinders any chance for privacy, the inmate feels vulnerable and victimized with the consistent surveillance, the rotunda creates anxiety and a feeling of both physical and emotional discomfort.

The narrative of the **worker**: The rotunda is the all-seeing eye, it ensures safety and security for the worker but does not engage in forming communication or relationships, it was designed to conceal but also reveal.

Fig. 58
Ceiling of Main
Dome revealing
Rotunda.

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

Intervention Moment –

Breaking the threshold that is containment is crucial to the mental health of each role found within this particular moment. Developing a rotunda that is a lighter-weight system but also serves a similar purpose is ideal in order to maintain a structure and environment that is not detrimental to the health of the inmate or worker. Creating a space for congregation, that is more inviting is required. Fragmenting the rotunda and opening the space battles the deprivation of liberty for the inmate and enhances the deprivation of security for the worker. Nevertheless, creating less opportunity for scrutiny upon an inmate is key to the success of alleviating symptoms of PTSD. Developing new ways of gathering through instances of gardening and comfort offers the opportunity to easily engage with one another. Creating a space that is memorable in a positive way is necessary.

CONGREGATION

.....
An assembly of persons.^{xvii}

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

Fig. 59

Existing Moment of
The Rotunda

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

Fig. 60

Intervention Moment of
The Rotunda

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

10:30am - Cell Range

Similarly, to the rotunda within the dome, the ranges are mainly housed by the inmates; while workers supervise them within their small spaces they call 'home'. The ranges array around the main dome, off of the Panopticon inspired rotunda. The ranges are avenues of surveillance that house small cells, each fitted with identical metal furniture and plumbing.

Existing Moment –

The existing condition of the ranges at Kingston Penitentiary can not be considered up to standards with health and safety, especially since the prison only closed in 2013, which was not long ago. The cells within K.P. are standard within many prisons. Within each range, four rows of cells are stacked on top of one another, creating multiple mezzanines. These mezzanines are lined with small cells that contain a shelf, a bunk bed where the bed is on top, and a desk at the bottom. The plumbing is behind the bed, which features a toilet attached to a sink system and a small mirror above. The materiality of these cells offers cold conditions as they are surrounded by concrete block and metal furniture with a small pillow and blanket. With the money they earn from working, they can buy items from the canteen such as a television or a fan for their cells. Across from the mezzanines are tall, thin windows that are masked with thick metal bars and offer minimal entrance of natural light. These opportunities offer minor flexibility, but not enough. Within the range, the deprivation of autonomy is prevalent; the inmates are subjected to a vast body of rules and commands which are designed to control their behavior in minute detail. These rules develop feelings of childhood helplessness in the face of a superior adult world as they have outgrown such servitude; in turn, this develops feelings of helplessness and despair, with no opportunities for personal achievement and no opportunity to

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

make. A feeling of worthlessness surrounded by the same four walls and the same schedule day-in and day-out is not much to look forward to.

The narrative of the **inmate**: The range is where the inmate's live, it is where they are surrounded by four white concrete walls that can cause a person to develop mental health related issues as they are not surrounded by an encouraging environment but rather one that was built to invoke punishment.

The narrative of the **worker**: The range houses the inmates, it is where riots can break out, where victimization of rape can occur, and where violence against staff and the inmate can develop. It is important to maintain a form of architecture that creates feelings of safety and comfort.

Intervention Moment –

It is apparent that the deprivation of autonomy reeks through the environment of the range, and it is important to destruct that condition and create moments of positivity and motivation in order to reject previous motives of worsening PTSD. Offering flexible cell spaces develops opportunities for ownership; furniture has been equipped with wheels so that a cell can be rearranged. Within each cell, a television is provided, which can be controlled by workers, this offers a connection and familiarity to life outside of prison. A partition that runs on a track has been added to provide more privacy within the cell; the partition can not be moved from the track. It can be controlled by the inmate within, but also by the worker from the exterior of the cell if a scenario arises where they do need to intervene. Windows line the tops of cells and are angled so that the inmate can see the sky outside. The windows that permeate each range should be widened to allow for more light to enter,

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

bars should still be added over the top of the glass, but instead, they are less prominent and less obstructing of views to the outside. The exterior space outside of the cells should act as an area for gathering as well, with more private and public moments. Areas that are accepting of congregation have been added in order to maintain and create a connection between the inmates and the workers. Seating spaces and programs such as chess and other stimulating games can be added to these spaces to offer refreshing moments to an inmate's day. Cells are widened, creating less of a shoe-box-like space, no longer should efficiency of housing as many inmates as possible be a priority. Instead, the priority should be the mental health of an inmate; if treated well within prison without the side effects of detrimental and punitive spaces, they are more likely to return to society well-grounded and less likely to re-offend as they are released with a positive outlook. It is also essential to recognize the deprivation of goods and services within the range; a material environment is directly related to individuals worth, and therefore having nothing develops feelings of hopelessness and impoverishment. Inmates are offered the necessities of life but lack the amenities by developing spaces that are unique in their way to each offer a safe place of ownership, home, and comfort.

Fig. 61
'G' Range.

Fig. 62
'G' Range.

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

Fig. 63

Existing Moment of
The Cell Range

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

Fig. 64

Intervention Moment of
The Cell Range

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

1:00pm - Shop Dome

The Shop Dome is a place of work and profession. Here *CORCAN*³⁷ offers opportunities to inmates to make money. Here they would earn \$5.25/hour³⁸ where 20% of their pay would go into a savings account. In the shop, dividers for offices and mailbags for Canada Post were made.

Existing Moment –

Upon entering the Shop Dome an individual is greeted by an incredibly heavy set of stairs, surrounded by stone and doorways that are arched with masonry detailing. The Shop Dome building is similar to the Dome, where there's a central area surrounded by arrayed wings which house the workshops and offices. The Shop Dome housed programs such as the barber shop and the school.

The narrative of the **inmate**: Not only is the Shop Dome dangerous for workers, but it is for the inmate as well. It is a place of victimization and attack when conditions are poor, but it also a place of liberty as it gives an inmate the opportunity to work and make money. It is a way that the inmate can find solitude and give back to society even though they are faced with rejection from the people they are creating these goods for.

The narrative of the **worker**: The Shop Dome is one of the most dangerous places within the penitentiary for workers as it is a building that houses most of the tools, but in some inmate's eyes these are weapons. It is important to stress safety and visibility within these conditions, and opportunities of shelter if required.

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

Intervention Moment –

It is essential to soften and refine the colonial detailing that exists within the central space. The tones of the architecture are harsh and demanding, representing a deprivation of liberty with its grandiose gesture surrounded by rounded archways and rough stone detailing. Developing a more inviting entryway is crucial to the release of PTSD stressors. Creating an engaging space with more windows and areas to meet is essential for the inmate's deprivation of relationships, as this is another area that creates an opportunity to resolve this issue. Opening the workshop spaces to allow for proper ventilation and light, creating an engaging connection between each space and the outdoors is all essential. Developing more organized and cleaner spaces are required, as well as creating spaces that develop in the engagement of the narratives in a more positive way throughout encouraging spaces of interaction. Work should not have to be a chore in prison but rather an intriguing way of expression and release. Offering different types of workshop programming such as carpentry or painting classes can aid in the stimulation of the mind and reduce stress. It is crucial to highlight programming and architectural detailing in this way within the shop due to the prevalence of the deprivation of autonomy, where the inmate's actions are defined in minute detail. By recreating these spaces more engagingly and developing flexible spaces that can adhere to many types of programming can create an initiative and a motivation within. Instead, the architecture inspires and creates a recognized awareness for self-worth.

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

Fig. 65

Existing Moment of
The Shop Dome

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

Fig. 66

Intervention Moment of The Shop Dome

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

4:00pm – Gymnasium

The gymnasium is an assembly point for inmates and workers. It is an opportunity to engage in a team-like environment that promotes inclusiveness and a chance to build relationships. For the worker, since it is a moment of assembly, this means that security is important and that there should be a consistent line of sight throughout the space.

Existing Moment –

The gymnasium is typical of any gymnasium, but with restricted programming and opportunity for activity. Similarly to the architecture of other moments, the gym is also restricted to natural light. The back of the gym is fitted with a weight-room while the central area contains a basketball court and opportunities for sports such as soccer or floor hockey. The entryway to the gym features an enclosed area for workers with windows framed with bars and gun-port openings. Here workers experience deprivation of security; it is essential to maintain spaces of protection while being courteous to the connection with the inmate. The gymnasium is an excellent opportunity for inmates to interact and connect, and it is important to enhance these moments to ensure positive morale.

The narrative of the inmate: The gymnasium acts as an opportunity for inmates to socialize and to develop relationships and friendships, it offers a sense of community and connection. The gymnasium is a strict area of surveillance.

The narrative of the worker: Apart from the yard, the gymnasium is a communal open space with a large amount of physical activity occurring. It is open-concept due to its programming therefore it is easy to keep a watchful eye on the inmates. But rules within the gymnasium are strict as many of the

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

equipment can be used as weapons.

Intervention Moment –

According to John S. Raglin a writer for *Sports Medicine*, "Physical exercise is increasingly being advocated as a means to maintain and enhance good mental health. Research on acute exercise indicates that 20 to 40 minutes of aerobic activity results in improvements in state anxiety and mood that persist for several hours."³⁹ It is important to recognize the value of physical activity, developing more space for this is necessary. Opening up the roof to natural light, introducing more windows to the existing conditions all motivate and promotes a healthy lifestyle. It is important to recognize the safety measures required for the **workers** as well, as this is an area where **inmates** can gather, emphasizing a hierarchy on the **workers** safety can reduce their anxiety and hinder their ability to live normally in the outside world when heading home each evening. Creating more of an open space, rather than dividing walls for the weight room create optimal areas of surveillance. As well more spaces to offer protection in case an act of violence does occur. Regarding programming, more space for different types of activities should be maintained, interior workout classes can assist in developing friendships and contrast the deprivation of heterosexual relationships. Ultimately, the gymnasium should be a place of release.

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

Fig. 67

Existing Moment of
The Gymnasium

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

Fig. 68

Intervention Moment of
The Gymnasium

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

5:00pm - Aboriginal Grounds

The Aboriginal Grounds is an area devoted to indigenous **inmates**, where they are surrounded by a chain-link fence lined with barbed wire which allows for surveillance from the **worker**.

Existing Moment –

The existing state of the aboriginal grounds offers areas of gathering and celebration of Indigenous beliefs. On site there are a few trees and tables, and a tee-pee which members of the Indigenous **inmate** community gather. It is important to celebrate this moment within K.P. as it represents an initial step in the right direction towards acceptance and diversity of individuals and their beliefs.

The narrative of the **inmate**: It is important to celebrate all aspects of life out of respect to someone's beliefs and practices. The aboriginal grounds were not brought to K.P. until close to closure, it was an area that created a connection between people but also created a feeling of familiarity for those who have felt a disconnect between the inside and outside reality of prison.

The narrative of the **worker**: The aboriginal worship grounds is a fully contained area, the inmates can participate in aboriginal practices but with complete surveillance.

Intervention Moment –

The Aboriginal Grounds contain an opportunity to be expanded upon, through forms of gardening and other landscape expressions. A performance area should be added to recognize celebrations such as pipe ceremonies, full moon ceremonies, and ceremonies that mark the seasons or harvest time. This should be an area of respect that encourages diversity.

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

Fig. 69

Existing Moment of
The Aboriginal Grounds

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

Fig. 70 Intervention Moment of The Aboriginal Grounds

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

7:00pm - *The Yard*

The yard is a vast, empty space of land that is an area for gathering for the inmates and an opportunity for time to be spent outdoors and to receive some fresh air.

Existing Moment –

The yard is incredibly bare, with only two areas for sports activities which includes three basketball nets. Otherwise there is no place to sit down and no place to comfortably gather. It is layered in gravel with slender pieces of grass attempting to sprout through.

The narrative of the **inmate**: It is well known that time outside and fresh air is beneficial to an individual declining mental health, but a yard that is essentially a flat, grave surface is not a stimulating experience. The yard is crucial to creating relationships and friendships, but it is also important to the inmate as it is their only opportunity to spend outdoors and only for a short period of time. Therefore, this time should be a memorable one and one to look forward to.

The narrative of the **worker**: The yard is an area of congregation, and another area that is layered with an importance of surveillance and safety for workers. It is always important to keep a line of sight throughout the yard, with minimal obstructions.

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

Intervention Moment –

There are many opportunities for intervention throughout the yard. The yard is a large plot of land that's left incredibly vacant and bare, lifeless. The yard should be a place of motivation, rather than a space that deprives an individual of their goods and services inside an area that has so much space for them. With the addition of spaces for stimulating landscapes and gardens to maintain, and more engaging sporting areas; the morale and mental health would positively increase. In prison, there are no personal luxuries and only the base requirement for human survival, which develops feelings of hopelessness and a lack of "rightfulness." Restoring morale and soothing symptoms of PTSD through ways of physical exercise promotes an eagerness to be involved when seclusion is such a prominent issue within prison systems. The yard is also a chance to act against the deprivation of heterosexual relationships, creating spaces of gathering and promoting social circumstances. The yard tackles feelings of isolation from social networks and tackles the issues of low self-esteem as the engagement with other inmates through teams and socialization aids therapeutically. Adding more convenient space for running, different types of sports and games such as soccer, football, volleyball aid in treatment. As well as intimate moments for comfortable conversation, engaging in brain-stimulating games such as chess and mah-jong. Offering activities that engage in grouping people together offers to aid in curating integral relationships within prison.

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

Fig. 71

Existing Moment of
The Yard

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

Fig. 72

Intervention Moment of
The Yard

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

Fig. 73

Perspective View:
The North Lodge

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

Fig. 74 Perspective View:
Outdoor Seating Area at Visitors &
Correspondence

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

Fig. 75

Perspective View:
Interior of Inmate Cells

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

Fig. 76

Perspective View:
Gymnasium Interior

INTERVENING UPON MOMENTS OF CAPTIVITY

Fig. 77

Perspective View:
South Wall

POST-SCRIPT

Concluding remarks and final thoughts regarding the position of the thesis.

Fig. 78

Main Rotunda in Dome
2019

POST-SCRIPT

In this thesis, using Kingston Penitentiary and available archives, we were presented with the challenge of dealing with critical and important issues within existing prison architecture. How were we to de-emphasize the punitive and offer a variety of architectural design interventions to alleviate ever-increasing mental health issues. By experimenting with narrative strategies, interventions contrast the existing colonial and punitive architecture, in the attempt to alleviate symptoms and feelings of PTSD. There is a move toward thinking those who commit crimes should be rehabilitated, not punished; a significant amount of research lends itself towards reducing the recidivism rate through rehabilitation, which can stem from the surrounding built environment. Perhaps this is the difficulty of a "weightless" position in the sense that architectural interventions should have profound effects on the mental health of those within the prison boundaries. Creating forms, atmospheres and experiences that reduce the negative impact and strain on an individual must surely be a good thing. We are only just beginning to see the professional implications towards institutions, if we can posit design strategies that offer learning opportunities within PTSD and other damaging conditions that emerge in the prison environment. Many of the prisons that exist now, specifically ones that look to Kingston Penitentiary as an ideal model of form and design and those that K. P. took influence from, do not meet today's standards of mental health. This thesis is a start to a difficult dilemma: de-emphasizing the punitive, retaining some essential hierarchy and order whilst integrating design strategies – form, space, planning, and materiality – to re-shape the existing. Edging perhaps towards that weightless release.

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Part 1: Unmasking the Veracity of Prisons

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Note: All other drawings within this document are of my own work.

Appendix A

All images are sourced from the Federal Heritage Building Review Office in Kingston, Ontario from 1989.

All plans are of my own work.

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APPENDIX A

A gathering of images and original plans from a majority of the buildings located within the walls of Kingston Penitentiary.

All images are sourced from the Federal Heritage Building Review Office in Kingston, Ontario from 1989.

All plans are of my own work.

APPENDIX A

Master-plan of K.P.
First Floor

APPENDIX A

Old Prison for Women
1989

APPENDIX A

North Lodge
1890

APPENDIX A

Former Dining Hall
1895

APPENDIX A

Hospital Wing
1895

APPENDIX A

Central Dome
1892

APPENDIX A

Kitchen
1989

APPENDIX A

Gymnasium
1956

APPENDIX A

Regional Treatment Center
1989

APPENDIX A

Shop Dome
1895

THANK YOU